Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

DASARA SESSION—OCTOBER 1927.

FIRST DAY—*7th October 1927.*

The Second Session of the Second Assembly after the Reforms was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 noon on Friday the 7th October 1927.

The names of members that were present are printed in Appendix B.

THE DEWAN and THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL took their seats at 12 noon precisely. Before the proceedings began, MR. L. VEMA REDDY referred to the very many happy events which had taken place in recent months such as the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja's memorable reign, the visit His Excelleney the Viceroy, the reduction of the Subsidy, His Highness' State Procession for the first time in the annals of the Bangalore City, plentiful rains and satisfactory crops, etc., and said that these were events that had caused universal gratification in the minds of His Highness' subjects. On behalf of the House he expressed the wish that it may be given to the country to witness the celebration of the Golden and Diamond Jubilees of His Highness. He finally requested the Dewan to submit to His Highness the loyal sentiments of the members of the Assembly.

The proceedings were opened by the Dewan with the following Address:—

PART I.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I address you on this occasion, for I venture to think that the House has seldom come together under happier auspices than it does to-day. Several events of outstanding importance have taken place since we last met, events on which

the country has every reason to congratulate itself. I referred to them in my last address to the Assembly, and now we can recall them with the pleasure of fulfilled anticipation.

The Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja was celebrated in August last with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of Mysore. There was no town or hamlet throughout the State that did not celebrate the joyous occasion. His Highness' memorable procession through Bangalore City, which followed a month later, afforded thousands of His Highness' subjects—not only the people of the city but others who had flocked into it from distant parts—a unique opportunity of demonstrating their love and loyalty towards their Ruler. The whole spectacle was most magnificent and inspiring, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. His Highness was deeply touched by all these manifestations of devotion on the part of his people, and he commands me to express to you, and through you to them all, his deep gratitude and his sincere appreciation. Before I leave this subject, I invite you to join with me in wishing His Highness all health and happiness in the course, so auspiciously begun, from his Silver to his Golden Jubilee.

The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy was another great event, and has been made unforgettable by the decision in regard to the Subsidy which His Excellency was pleased to announce in his Banquet Speech at Mysore. The announcement was doubly welcome to us, coming as it did immediately before the Jubilee celebrations. This decision opens a new chapter in the Government of India's political dealings with Mysore. We regard the reduction as a recognition by the British Government of the high character of our illustrious Ruler, and of the efficiency of the administration which he has been guiding with such remarkable success all these years. Even before the announcement was made, His Excellency had captured the imagination of the people of Bangalore by his courtesy and kindliness and charm of manner. No other Viceroy came in such close contact with the masses as did Lord Irwin. His Excellency's two drives through the most congested parts of Bangalore City have left an indelible impression on the hearts of the multitudes who had gathered to greet him. And the ovation which he received from the crowds collected in the Palace court-yard at Mysore was a superb demonstration of warm regard. It is not a

small thing to win the sincere esteem of thousands of one's fellow-beings, and Lord Irwin has succeeded in doing this in a wonderful degree. His Excellency's name will long be cherished by the people of Mysore as that of a true friend and a far-seeing and noble statesman, and their good wishes will always be with him.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that His Excellency has graciously consented to the High Level Canal under the Krishnarajasagara being named after him, thus affording a further proof of his solicitude for the development and prosperity of the State.

Financial.

I am glad to be able to tell you that our financial position of last year, as shown by the actuals which are now available, is, viewed as a whole, better than the anticipation formed in the Revised Estimate which I presented to you in June last. As will be seen from the statements appended to the second part of the Address, the total Revenue stands at Rs. 338·69 lakhs and the total Expenditure including amounts met from the Reserve Funds at Rs. 354·62 lakhs. The revenue under Forest and Railways was better than the expectation. Our cash position also shows an improvement of about Rs. 11 lakhs, mainly as the result of some lapses on Capital grants and of increased Savings Banks deposits. Our revenue position for some years past has been one of bare equilibrium and we have had to draw upon some of the Reserves for maintaining it. Thanks to the reduction of the Subsidy, our annual budgets may be considered as having been stabilised, without our having to lean largely upon Reserves. The question of settling our future financial policy in view of the relief obtained from the reduction of the Subsidy, and the improvement anticipated from the contemplated floatation of a conversion loan is under consideration.

Budget for 1927-28.

In the current year we have, as you are aware, budgetted for a total revenue realisation of Rs. 340 lakhs, and have provided for a total expenditure chargeable to revenue of about the same amount. Since the budget was framed, certain important works have become necessary in the interest of agricultural and industrial development of the

State, and additional funds have to be found for financing them. Demands for supplementary grants will be placed before the Legislative Council in due course. I shall mention for your information the more important of these works.

In the budget of last year, a provision of Rs. 80,000 had been made for the purchase of a Timber Creosoting Plant, but it lapsed owing to delay in the arrival of the machinery ordered. A re-grant requires to be made this year.

During my tour in the Shimoga District in January 1927, the question of opening a left bank channel from the Bhadra Anicut near Gopala was investigated, and in view of its importance to the economic development of the Malnad, it has been decided to take up the work. Estimates have been prepared and the work is likely to cost about Rs. 9 lakhs. It is proposed to start the work as early as possible.

Government have realised that provision for housing facilities in the Malnad is a much-needed relief, and as a first instalment in furtherance of this scheme, have sanctioned a programme for constructing residential quarters for the use of officials drawing a salary of less than Rs. 30 per mensem at a cost of about Rs. 1,19,000. This expenditure will be spread over three years.

The budget of the Economic Conference was, as you know, reduced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 75,000. This provision has been found to be quite inadequate and an additional sum of about Rs. 30,000 is required in the course of the year for carrying out the experiments and schemes recommended by the Conference.

The improvements in the Mysore Water-Supply Works are in full swing. In the budget, provision has been made for an expenditure of Rs. 1·35 lakhs, but as the supply of cast iron pipes from the Bhadravati Iron Works has been more rapid than was anticipated at budget time, the Chief Engineer has applied for an additional grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for this work. This item of expenditure will, to the extent possible, be met from the special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.

In the Budget, no provision was made for capital expenditure under Iron Works, pending receipt of the schemes of development contemplated by the Board of Management. Some of these schemes have since been received and a sum of about Rs. 11 lakhs is required for installing an additional Pipe Foundry, for the purchase of additional retorts and for other items of expenditure

intended to improve the working and output of the present plant. It is proposed also to undertake an investigation into the possibilities of steel manufacture and the development of forest industries at Bhadravati.

Another important scheme for which provision will have to be found from capital resources is the improvement of the water-supply of Bangalore, which will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 36 lakhs.

Irrigation.

I propose to refer briefly to the programme of Irrigation Works which Government have in view and which they intend to pursue during the next few years.

The total irrigable area under tanks, river channels and wells in the State is at present a little over 10 lakhs of acres, which is nearly one-nineteenth of the area of the State, and the revenue from this source is roughly Rs. 50 lakhs. While fairly full use has been made of small streams by means of tanks, the bigger rivers in the Cauvery and Bhadra valleys have not so far been utilised as fully as they might be.

There is scope for further development of irrigation as indicated below:—

1.	In the Cauvery valley, including the area proposed under Krishnarajasagara, permissible according to the Agreement with Madras	250,000 acres
2.	In the Bhadra valley, by means of a reservoir, the Bhadra Left Bank Channel and the Anjanapur scheme ..	170,000 acres
3.	Small new tanks and well irrigation ..	80,000 acres
	Total ..	500,000 acres

The development of new irrigation to this extent will involve the construction of a reservoir, as big as Krishnarajasagara, on the Kabbani near Kalsargur, and another reservoir near Lakkavalli on the Bhadra.

The construction of the High Level Canal under the Krishnarajasagara has been sanctioned for Rs. 222 lakhs and is expected to bring under irrigation 120,000 acres in the taluks of Mandya, Malvally and T.-Narsipur. Projects are under preparation for bringing under irrigation the remaining area of 125,000 acres, to which Mysore is entitled in the Cauvery Valley, by constructing the reservoir on the

Kabbani. It is also proposed to sanction the Bhadra Left Bank Channel and the Anjanapur Reservoir schemes, irrigating (the two together) about 20,000 acres. Projects for these are almost ready.

The schemes that have been sanctioned or are about to be sanctioned will in all bring under irrigation an area of 150,000 acres in the next 5 to 7 years. Government will lay down a suitable programme in regard to the development of the remaining area of 350,000 acres, as outlined above.

As you are aware, Government are allotting increased grants for the construction of new, and the maintenance of existing, tanks. It is expected that an additional area of nearly 7,500 acres will be developed by this means in the course of the next few years. Repairs of tanks and development of new irrigation will call for increased expenditure and sustained effort on the part of both the people and Government. But we may be confident that the benefits that will accrue to the people will fully justify the trouble and expense.

Railways.

The construction of the line from Shimoga to Ragihosahalli—a distance of 18·96 miles—at an approximate cost of Rs. 18,02,333, has been taken up from November 1926 and it is hoped that the line will be ready for traffic by October 1928.

Under orders from the Railway Board, the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Tiruppur lines are being surveyed. The South Indian Railway have agreed to associate one of our own officers with their Traffic Survey officers in order that a joint report may be submitted.

The survey of the Bangalore-Hosur Railway line will be completed shortly, and on receipt of the report and the recommendations of the Agent, further action will be taken.

The question of using bus services as feeders to railways is engaging the attention of the Railway Agent.

Electrical.

In order to encourage the use of electric power in local industries, a further reduction of rates has been ordered. For industrial power installations of 10 H.P. or less, the charge will be one anna per unit; and this rate is subject to rebates in the case of larger installations.

Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for the supply of small electrically-driven pumps, on the hire-purchase system, for pumping water from wells. Power will be supplied to these installations at the rate of 1½ annas per unit, plus Re. 1 meter hire, and without any stipulation for a minimum charge. The Electrical Department will supply and install the pumping outfits complete, and put them into operation, the purchaser paying 20 per cent of the cost of the installation at the start and the balance in three equal annual payments. No interest will be charged on the deferred payments, and no extra wet assessment will be levied when dry lands are irrigated by means of these pumping installations.

Government have recently sanctioned the supply of power to Bowringpet, Kolar, Chennapatna, Tumkur and Kankanhalli. Investigations are being made with a view to the electrification of Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Mandya, Closepet, Dodballapur, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and several other towns and villages. The possibility of encouraging the use of electric power for pumping water from wells and for small industries is particularly kept in view in these investigations.

The department is engaged in the introduction of an up-to-date telephone system in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities. Our State is at present very badly served so far as this important adjunct of modern business and social life is concerned. Telephone development will to some extent alleviate unemployment, and in creating this employment Government will add to the business and social equipment of the country and give an impetus to trade and industry generally.

Forests.

Little has been done hitherto to exploit the potentialities of the great forest wealth of the Malnad tracts. The marketing of the valuable varieties of timber in commercial sizes and the utilisation of the less popular species have been the subject of spasmodic investigation for several years. But systematic work in this connection has yet to be taken up. As has already been stated, the erection of a plant has been sanctioned for the treatment of jungle wood sleepers with the wood preservatives manufactured at Bhadravati. Investigations are being revived regarding the scope for the manufacture of paper, bobbins and tea-chests and for the development of other forest industries. In order to ensure

adequate attention to these activities, it is proposed to constitute a new Forest Circle, comprising the revenue districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug, to be placed under an officer stationed at Shimoga. Ever since the Deputy Commissioners were relieved of the forest administration of districts, a great deal of routine work has devolved upon the Conservator of Forests, and it is hoped that the arrangement now proposed will result in greater attention being paid to the commercial aspects of forest work.

The Mysore Iron Works.

The Board of Management of the Bhadravati Iron Works have just published a brief report on the operation during the year 1926-27 together with Trading and Profit and Loss Statement and Balance Sheet as on 30th June 1927. You will have noticed that the anticipations forecasted in my address to the Assembly at the June Session have been realised and there has been an equilibrium between the Revenue and Expenditure of the year.

I recently visited the Works and found that steady progress was being maintained in every direction. The operation and the output show marked improvement while the cost of manufacture has been appreciably reduced. Further economies can be secured only by increased output and the expansion of activities in other directions as already indicated by me.

Economic Development.

The Economic Conference and its constituent bodies have been reconstituted, and started on a fresh course of activities. The Central Boards investigated several very important questions, and submitted recommendations, on which action is being taken.

We have also seen within the last few days the re-opening of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, which is drawing the large crowds it deserves. I hope that this will now become an annual fixture, that as the years go on, the proportion of the exhibits derived from Mysore will steadily increase, and that instead of being an isolated event, it will become the culminating point of a whole series of taluk and district exhibitions, each teaching its own lessons of selection and improvement.

The District Boards were subsidised to the extent of

Rs. 15,500 and were able to devote Rs. 32,434 out of their own resources to economic work.

Special committees were formed for going into the important questions of Industrial Finance and of banking facilities for special crops, such as coffee. Several important industrial schemes, such as the manufacture of manures, alkali and paper are under investigation.

The question of the satisfactory housing of labour in Bangalore is receiving attention, and it is to be hoped that with the assistance of the large employers, who are no less interested than Government in the matter, something tangible will be done before long towards the solution of this problem.

Among social problems, perhaps the most important of those confronting Government at the present time is that of middle class unemployment. Not only have palliatives to be found for the present, but a policy has to be evolved that will steadily tend to endow the population with capacity to work, and to create avenues of employment in agriculture and in industries suited to our environment. A special committee, with Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Member of Council, as Chairman, has been formed to go into this subject and formulate a policy.

Education.

In the Education Department, a re-organisation of the Inspectorate has been sanctioned, which is expected to conduce to greater efficiency of administration. The Director of Public Instruction, as the head of that department is now called, has been relieved of much of his merely routine duties and enabled to devote more time to important problems of direction and policy. The question of the devolution of control over primary education to local bodies is under consideration. The extent to which vocational instruction should be interwoven with general education in the curricula of the various grades of schools, and the general policy connected with technical education are receiving attention.

University.

In concurrence with the views of the University, based on the recommendations of the Re-organisation Committee, Government sanctioned the establishment of Intermediate Colleges with effect from 1st July 1927. A sum of

Rs. 1·5 lakhs has been provided for giving effect to the scheme. Four such colleges have been opened for men at Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga; and two for women in Mysore and Bangalore. Provision has been made for teaching Arts and Sciences at Mysore and Bangalore and Arts only at Tumkur and Shimoga. In the Maharani's College, Mysore, a course in Arts is provided, and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, has both Arts and Science. The necessary buildings are under construction at Mysore and Shimoga, and the High School building at Bangalore will be appropriated for the Intermediate College.

The institution of the M.A. course in Kannada and the M.A. and M.Sc. courses in Mathematics has met a long felt want.

Law and Justice.

The decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Law's Delays Committee have been before the public for some time and need no detailed reference here. I may, however, say that it has been found to be more expedient to appoint a Fourth Judge to the Chief Court than to establish an additional District Court at Bangalore as was originally intended. The Subordinate Judge's Court which was ordered for Bangalore will work at Shimoga in the first instance. The three temporary Munsiffs' Courts will be located for the present at Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga. Orders have also been passed for the re-organisation of the clerical and process establishments of the Judicial Department. The maintenance of a separate cadre for Special Magistrates having been found inconvenient, it has been decided that the majority of these officers should be absorbed in the Judicial Department and employed either on civil or criminal work or both, according to the exigencies of the public service.

In giving effect to the recommendations of the Law's Delays Committee, steps have been taken to modify the Regulations and Rules, and the Chief Court will issue necessary instructions to the subordinate judiciary to minimise delays in the administration of justice.

Taxation Enquiry.

As was proposed in my address at the Dasara Session of 1926, a special officer was appointed to examine the system of taxation in the State. He was asked to prepare

an accurate and up-to-date account of the facts relating to each tax or group of taxes levied in Mysore, and to examine and report how far the recommendations of the Government of India Taxation Enquiry Committee were applicable to the conditions of our own State. He has sent an *ad interim* report and the final report is in print and will issue shortly. On this Government propose to consult the Economic Conference in the first instance and to place definite proposals before you in due course for consideration.

Medical Relief and Sanitation.

The necessity for extending medical relief to rural areas has been repeatedly urged on the attention of Government by this Assembly. To achieve this object, Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for affording facilities to private medical practitioners who are prepared to settle down in selected villages. Rural dispensaries under this scheme have already been started in two places in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts.

The pay and prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been improved by raising their maximum pay to Rs. 150 per mensem.

Town and Village Improvement.

It is pleasant to be able to say that considerable activity is in evidence in regard to the improvement of towns and villages. Town-planning schemes have been prepared and submitted to the authorities concerned by the Executive Engineer, Sanitary and Town-Planning Division, for 21 municipalities and villages during the last nine months. Even so, we have hardly touched the fringe of the problem. Very little thought, and still less forethought, plays its part in the growth of our towns and villages, and it is most necessary that each one of them should have its town-planning scheme, making due provision for its growth and amenities. We are all resolved that our towns and villages shall be healthier and more beautiful places than they are now. Our people generally do not realise the value of cleanliness and sanitation. No effort should be spared to develop a sanitary conscience in them, and to make them realise that without sanitation there can be no health and without health no happiness. One constantly sees places where a slight effort would spell the

difference between health and disease, and yet how lamentably that is lacking. Inertia and ignorance—these are the real enemies. So far as the Government are concerned, I need not give you an assurance that it is their general policy to help local bodies in beneficial measures when their resources permit it, provided that the local bodies in question have themselves first demonstrated that they have taken every possible step in the direction of financial self-help by the levy and collection of local rates and by economies in administration. It is, I think, proof of our sympathy with your needs in these directions that Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,86,000 for Public Improvements last year and that a nearly equal provision appears in the current year's budget.

Conclusion.

In the foregoing remarks I have attempted to touch upon the principal items of the programme on which we are now engaged. In framing a programme of work, there is always a risk either of doing too little or of attempting too much. A happy mean, which will appeal to everybody, is difficult to strike. But I think it will not be denied that, in this matter, it is wise, within the limits of our resources, to avail ourselves of every opportunity that offers, and to remember that "they who are ever taking aim make no hits, to be ever safe is to be ever feeble, and to do some substantial good is the compensation for much incidental imperfection."

PART II.

(Taken as read.)

Legislative Council.

The Council met four times in the course of the year, the last meeting being held after its reconstitution. There were 13 Bills for consideration, of which the following were passed:—

1 Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894.
2 Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

3. Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.
4. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Bill.
5. Bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923.
6. Bill to amend the Regulation to provide for and regulate the destruction and segregation of stray dogs and of diseased horses and cattle (VI of 1899).
7. Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.
8. Bill to amend the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, 1902.
9. Bill to further amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
10. Bill to provide for the preparation and maintenance of a Record of Rights in the lands of the Mysore State.

The following three Bills lapsed owing to the expiry of the term of the Council:—

1. Bill to amend the law relating to the control of the publication of Newspapers.
2. Bill to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act.
3. The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Bill.

Two hundred and thirteen questions, besides supplementary questions, were put and answered. The total number of cut motions brought up at the time of voting on demands was 233, of which the majority were withdrawn after discussion. Of 93 resolutions admitted, 53 were not moved either on account of the absence of the mover or want of time, 5 were withdrawn without discussion and the remaining 35 were considered. Some of the important resolutions passed by the House related to:—

(1) the alteration of rules under the Legislative Council Regulation so as to provide for an oath of allegiance to be taken by the members of the Council on their first entry;
(2) the introduction of a Workmen's Compensation Act; and
(3) the removal of sex disqualification so as to render women eligible for membership of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Representative Assembly.

There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly, the first during the Dasara of 1926 and the second immediately after the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1927.

At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of five measures of legislation, all of which were approved. Sixty-one interpellations were answered and 16 out of 32 general resolutions were moved at the meeting. One hundred and four representations out of 171 were discussed.

The term of the first reformed Representative Assembly having expired in March 1927, fresh elections were held. Out of 130,000 voters more than 60,000 persons actually attended the polls. There were 201 seats reserved for election by the rural and urban constituencies and 782 candidates contested them. The first meeting of the reconstituted Assembly was its Budget session in June last. At this session the opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to eight measures of proposed legislation. The general discussion of the budget occupied four days of the session, more than 55 members taking part in it. Nine budget resolutions, besides three resolutions of a general character, were discussed. Answers were given to 51 interpellations and sixteen representations were considered.

Economic Conference.

Economic Superintendents were appointed, one for each district, in order to help the Deputy Commissioners in economic work.

The annual session of the Conference was held on the 15th and 16th August 1927, when several important questions, relating to education, agriculture and industries were discussed.

The question of introducing vocational instruction in schools and that of starting an organisation for training people in rural reconstruction work are receiving active consideration.

District Boards.

The District Boards were reconstituted under the new District Board Regulation with effect from the 1st February 1927, and the Taluk Boards ceased to exist from that date. The Hassan and Kolar District Boards were given the right to elect their own Presidents. The privilege of electing a Vice-President was given to the Tumkur District Board. Women have been given the power of voting at elections, and women members have been nominated to some of the District Boards. The privilege of electing a member to the District Board has been extended to the Sringeri and Yelandur Jahgirs.

The total income and expenditure of District Boards in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 39,39,956 and Rs. 32,47,039, respectively.

The Kolar District Board have been permitted to

reduce, at their discretion, the rate of Railway Cess they are levying by one half. Rules in regard to the constitution and working of District Conferences were revised during the year. The levy of the Education Cess in all districts has been made compulsory under the District Board Regulation, and rules have been recently framed laying down the manner in which the proceeds of the cess should be utilised. The question of the levy of tolls was referred to a committee whose deliberations have resulted in the formulation of a definite policy in this regard. A committee has been appointed for studying the question of substituting octroi duties by a system of terminal taxes. Several Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas were opened in the Kadur and Bangalore Districts.

Municipalities.

There were 2 City, 36 Town and 67 Minor Municipalities in the State at the close of the year. Hunsur was converted into a Town Municipality and Belakavadi and Konanur were constituted Minor Municipalities.

The number of elected councillors in Minor Municipalities was raised to one half of the total strength of these bodies.

The income and expenditure of all Municipal Councils were:—

	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore City including Government grants for City Improvement Works.	9,45,068	9,49,278
Mysore City	5,21,714	4,88,351
Mysore City Improvement Trust Board	2,91,937	2,64,312
Town and Minor Municipalities ..	13,06,662	12,76,275

Schemes for an improved system of water-supply for Chitaldrug, Doddaballapur and Malavally are under consideration. Satisfactory progress has been made towards completing the project for water-supply from the Mydala Tank to Tumkur. With a view to alleviate the water difficulty in the Maddagiri town, the work of restoring Siddankatte at the foot of the Maddagiri Hills has been undertaken and is reported to have made good progress. The Town Hall at Chickballapur is nearing completion and

the construction of the Town Hall at Kolar is progressing. A definite programme of sanitary improvements is being prepared.

Village Panchayets.

The Village Panchayet Regulation was brought into force from 1st February 1927. The formation of Panchayets and hamlets has been practically completed. The number of Panchayets constituted up to the end of the year was nearly 8,000. There were in addition 2,620 'hamlets.' Action has been taken by 3,514 Panchayets to levy taxes under the Regulation.

Financial.

The revision of the scale of establishment of the Comptroller's Office sanctioned in January 1926 was given effect to from 1st July 1926. A Financial Branch was formed as an adjunct to the Military Department with effect from 1st October 1926, to ensure a more effective internal check and control over the financial transactions of the department. Government also sanctioned the appointment of a Financial Assistant to the Conservator of Forests for a period of one year for efficiently supervising the account work in his office, improving the system of internal administrative audit and for conducting departmental inspections.

Measures for improving the work in treasuries and for ensuring effective budget control of expenditure by heads of departments are under consideration. A scheme for higher audit has been tentatively introduced.

The test audit of the accounts of the sections of the Mysore Railways worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was conducted three times during the year 1926-27.

State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.—In the year 1926-27, 2,425 proposals were dealt with, of which 1,634 resulted in issue of policies, assuring Rs. 12,35,427 for a total monthly premium of Rs. 4,234-8-0. The balance at the credit of this branch of the Insurance Fund was Rs. 77,83,185 at the close of the year.

Public Branch.—From the inception of the scheme to the end of 1926-27, 5,868 proposals have resulted in issue of policies assuring Rs. 66,72,500 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 3,49,902.

Land Revenue.

The demand for the year under Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, was Rs. 1,38,89,029 as against Rs. 1,40,18,891 in the preceding year. The collections, including remissions, amounted to Rs. 1,27,94,552. The rates of assessment were revised in the Kankanhalli Taluk, resulting in an increase of about Rs. 18,000 in the land revenue of the taluk.

Out of 27,015 applications for darkhasts, 19,833 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7,182 at the end of the year. About 2,330 darkhasts from the landless and depressed classes involving 26,979 acres were sanctioned. Twelve applications were sanctioned under the Large Landed Estates Scheme, but later in the year the scheme was abolished and all the pending applications were ordered to be disposed of under the ordinary darkhast rules.

District and Taluk Conferences were held in almost all the districts and taluks and agricultural and industrial exhibitions were organized in connection with some of them. An Ayurvedic Provincial Conference was held in the Chitaldrug District.

Two Tank Panchayets were abolished and three new ones were constituted during the year, leaving 124 Tank Panchayets working at the end of the year.

There were 105 Village Forests at the beginning of the year and 34 such forests were sanctioned during the year.

The Record of Rights was introduced in the Sagar and Davangere Taluks and the Harihar Sub-Taluk and its introduction in the Bangalore Taluk has also been since ordered.

The policy of appointing literate persons as Patels was pursued and orders were issued directing the opening of training schools for village officers at Bangalore and Mysore. The potgi of village officers in 28 taluks was revised, involving an increased expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

Orders have been passed on the recommendations made by the Hisse Committee for securing greater correspondence between the actual facts of land-holding and their registry in revenue accounts.

Excise.

The total receipts during the year under Excise amounted to Rs. 64,95,280 as against Rs. 67,18,361 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population

was Re. 1-1-9 as against Re. 1-2-4 in the previous year. Forty-six shops were closed during the year and four new shops were permitted to be opened. The consumption of molasses arrack declined from 259,476 gallons to 245,100 gallons or by 5·5 per cent. The number of offences reported against the Excise and Opium Laws was 2,469 as against 2,518 in the previous year.

The rate of duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1927.

A committee has been formed consisting of the Excise Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, the Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to consider the question of conserving and improving date groves in the State.

The age-limit of persons to whom liquor and drugs might be sold was raised from 16 to 18 years and the sale of liquor and drugs to women prohibited from 1st July 1927.

Forests.

Thirteen blocks with an aggregate area of 25·96 sq. miles were notified as State Forests, while an area of 0·4 sq. mile was disafforested during the year. The total area of State Forests and Plantations at the close of the year stood at 3,415·67 sq. miles.

Thirteen forests comprising an area of 82·07 sq. miles were surveyed during the year. An area of 3,254·92 sq. miles was successfully protected from fires, the percentage of success being 99·7.

The total quantity of timber cut and collected by Government agency was 835,368 c.ft., of which 617,925 c.ft. of timber logs, 31,187 sleepers, and 2,006 balgi poles and sawn materials were sold during the year. The total revenue realised from the sale of timber was Rs. 9,61,585. The revenue derived from retail sales of sandalwood amounted to Rs. 10,383.

On account of depression in the tangadi bark industry, relief was afforded to tangadi bark contractors by remitting a portion of their dues for 1925-27. The leases for 1927-29 were disposed of by auction at Bangalore, instead of at the several district headquarters as before and realised a sum of Rs. 7,30,000.

The total forest revenue for the year 1926-27 was Rs. 16,90,725. The expenditure under conservancy and works amounted to Rs. 6,90,581.

The total quantity of firewood supplied to the Mysore Iron Works was 112,016 tons and the expenditure on this account, amounting to Rs. 4,71,071, was met from the funds placed at the disposal of the department by the Board of Management.

In view of several representations made to the Dewan during his tours about the hardship caused by the system of levy of fees for cattle grazing in State Forests, the lumpsum grazing fee system was ordered to be introduced into all the districts in the State. Orders were passed abolishing the levy of seigniorage on dry fuel removed in head loads from forests and on *tupra* leaves used for the manufacture of *beedies* as a cottage industry.

Sandal Oil Factories.

The result of the working of the Sandal Oil Factories was satisfactory. One thousand six hundred and seventy five tons of sandalwood were distilled during the year resulting in a gross realisation of Rs. 29·81 lakhs and a net revenue of Rs. 21·92 lakhs.

Income-tax.

The total realisations including the arrear collections amounted to Rs. 10,62,000 under income-tax and Rs. 4,19,000 under super-tax, against Rs. 15,06,000 and Rs. 7,38,000 respectively in the year 1925-26.

The Mysore Income-tax Regulation was amended and rules were issued in the matter of making references to the Chief Court under Section 66 of the Regulation. A hand-book in English and Kannada explaining the main features of the income-tax law and procedure was published.

Survey.

The Survey department was re-organised during the year. Under this re-organization, the eight districts of the State were grouped into four circles and each circle was placed under an Assistant Superintendent of Survey.

Revision Settlement was introduced into the Kankanhalli Taluk and also into 21 inam villages in different parts of the State.

Stamp Department.

The income and expenditure of the Stamp department in the year under report amounted to Rs. 20,94,736 and

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Rs. 2,04,594 as against Rs. 20,81,944 and Rs. 1,96,201, respectively, in the previous year.

Registration Department.

The income of the Registration department during the year was Rs. 3,47,284 as against Rs. 3,52,108 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,824 or about 1·4 per cent. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,110.

Judicial.

Orders were passed on some of the recommendations of the Law's Delays Committee, while others are under the consideration of Government and the Chief Court.

There was a slight decrease by 1·54 per cent under civil litigation. The number of offences dealt with during the year showed an increase of 5·05 per cent.

Police Department.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force at the close of June 1927 was 925 officers and 5,392 constables as against 921 officers and 5,320 constables in the previous year. There was in addition a temporary staff of 6 officers and 44 men as against 5 officers and 38 men in the previous year. The cost of the department was approximately Rs. 16,31,000.

The institution of Ookad Thoties and Talaries was abolished as it was serving no useful purpose under present conditions. The Jahgirdar of Yelandur was empowered to perform the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under the Police Regulation within the Jahgir.

Jails and Lock-ups.

The number of Jails and Lock-ups remained the same as in the previous year. The number of prisoners admitted to the Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year was 6,578 against 6,551 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 1,104·06 against 1,105·40 in the year 1925.

A full-time Superintendent has been recently appointed for the Mysore Jail. The revision of the establishment of the Prisons Department is under consideration. Standing Advisory Boards for the revision of the sentences of long-

term prisoners confined in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore were established during the year. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has recently been started at Bangalore for the reclamation of released prisoners.

Medical.

At the beginning of the year, there were 210 medical institutions. Two new Maternity Hospitals, one at Hole-Narsipur and the other at Mudigere, and three new dispensaries at Solur, Hampapur and Karimuddanahalli were opened during the year, thus bringing the total number of institutions to 215 at the close of the year. A maternity ward was also opened in connection with the District Hospital at Tumkur. The total number of patients treated in all these hospitals was 3,150,098.

Donations aggregating Rs. 2,37,000 were promised by various philanthropic persons for the construction and improvement of various medical buildings. The largest donation, amounting to a lakh of rupees, was offered by Mr. A. Chandre Gowda, Coffee Planter, for a General Hospital building and a Maternity School at Chickmagalur.

Public Health Department.

The re-organisation of the Public Health Department was sanctioned during the year, providing, among other matters, for the appointment of a whole-time Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and of District Sanitary Officers, whole-time or ex-officio, in place of Chief Sanitary Inspectors. These measures are intended to bring into existence an efficient organisation for public health work which cannot indefinitely continue as an adjunct to hospital work or be relegated to the care of imperfectly qualified subordinate officers.

Under the auspices of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation of America, a health survey of the State with special reference to malaria and hookworm has been undertaken. Four medical graduates of the State have been deputed for training in sanitation in America.

For dealing with leprosy and lepers, a committee has been appointed to take steps in conformity with the plan of work outlined by the All-India Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

The recorded birth and death rates were 20·40 and 14·22, respectively, as against 16·54 and 15·80 in the preced-

ing year. With the exception of cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, lower death rates were recorded under all other heads during the year.

In the Vaccine Institute, lymph sufficient for 193,551 cases was manufactured. The Central Sanitary Board was reconstituted and revised rules were laid down for its working. Rules were also issued for the working of the Compulsory Vaccination Regulation in rural areas.

Military.

The Mysore Military Forces consist of two Cavalry units, three Infantry Battalions and one troop of Transport Corps. All the units were re-organised during the year. The Silledari system was abolished and the Cavalry units were revised on the Non-Silledari basis. The Mysore Horse was reduced to one squadron. The Transport Corps Workshops were abolished and amalgamated with the Central Industrial Workshop. One hundred and fifty remounts were purchased during the year.

The actual combatant strength of the Military Forces at the end of the year was 2,270. The total expenditure on the department during 1926-27 amounted to about Rs. 16,60,000.

The expenditure on the Kunigal Stud Farm amounted to about Rs. 69,750 and the income to Rs. 40,000.

University.

A Regulation amending the Mysore University Regulation, V of 1916, providing for the establishment of Intermediate Colleges was passed and arrangements were made for the starting of such colleges in 4 centres. The total number of students on the rolls of all the colleges including the Maharani's College was 1,759 as against 1,658 in the previous year. Five fresh endowments of the total value of Rs. 13,900 were accepted during the year, bringing the total number and value of the endowments of the University at the end of the year to 55 and Rs. 2,69,084 respectively.

Archæological Department.

Twenty-two ancient monuments were surveyed and 172 records, consisting of copper plate grants, sannads and stone inscriptions relating to the various dynasties, were collected and edited.

Education.

The following measures of reform and development were sanctioned during the year:—

1. Re-organisation of the higher Inspectorate on a territorial basis so as to secure unity of control over the different grades of education in each district.
2. Opening of a new High School at Maddagiri and taking over the Marimallappa's High School at Mysore under Government management.
3. Introduction of revised S.S.L.C. Syllabuses.
4. Opening of a vocational Middle School for Thigalars at Bangalore as an experimental measure.
5. Extension of the scheme of medical inspection to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.
6. Revision of curricula of Adikarnataka Primary Schools providing for both general and vocational education.
7. Opening of one more Adikarnataka Boarding Middle School at Hassan.
8. Issue of rules regulating grants-in-aid to orphanages and asylums for destitute children.

The total number of institutions (both public and private) on 31st March 1927 was 8,263 with a strength of 320,085 as against 8,066 and 315,989 on 30th June 1926. The number of public institutions was 7,090 against 6,893 and the number of scholars reading in them was 301,506 as against 297,410 in the previous year. Of the total number of public institutions 730 were Urdu schools for boys with a strength of 27,556 and 209 Urdu schools for girls with a strength of 8,969. There were also 584 Adikarnataka schools for boys with 16,552 pupils and 9 Adikarnataka schools for girls with a strength of 327, 26 schools for Lambanis, 5 for Kunbis, 4 for Hill Tribes, and 4 for Woddars.

Agricultural Department.

Attention was devoted to the study of measures for the eradication of the prickly pear and for the development of bee-keeping. A complete programme for the investigation of the sandal spike disease has been worked out.

Eleven students obtained diplomas and 5 got certificates in the agricultural school at Hebbal. A new agricultural school has been opened at Ramakrishnapur with the help of a donation received from Mr. G. Venkataramanaiya. Experiments on coffee, as well as cardamom and pepper were carried out at the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur.

The success of demonstration work is evidenced by the larger sales under improved ploughs, cultivators, sugarcane mills, disc-harrows, chaff-cutters and manures. Co-operative societies and village panchayets have opened depots of their own and the district boards are taking an active interest in the work of agricultural demonstration.

Veterinary.

Six veterinary dispensaries were opened in the State during the year at Magadi, Sira, Kankanhalli, Jagalur, Yedatore and Kolar Gold Fields. 102,965 head of cattle were protected by inoculation against contagious diseases. Steps are being taken for the manufacture of serum locally.

Sericulture.

The control of the sericultural department was transferred to the Director of Industries and Commerce from March 1927. In Sericulture, the most pressing problems are to improve the quality of silk produced, and to introduce it in the big weaving centres of India. An officer of the department was recently sent to study the requirements of the Northern India silk markets. The department is busy popularising a specially designed reeling machine, which is expected to bring about a rapid improvement in the quality of silk produced. A Central Sericultural Association has been organised.

Industries and Commerce.

The department concerned itself with the consolidation of existing work, and taking stock generally of the position of concerns started by itself or under its guidance. During the year, it helped in the erection of 50 industrial installations, including 9 rice mills, 7 oil expellers, 7 pumping installations, 3 flour mills, 2 coffee pulpers, 2 electric lighting equipment, a ginning factory and a tile factory. Loans aggregating Rs. 72,286 were sanctioned for industrial purposes.

The sale of soaps manufactured at the Government Soap Factory amounted to Rs. 1,31,598, yielding a net profit of Rs. 4,957. The amalgamation of the Central Industrial Workshop with the Electrical and Military Workshops has been effected and is calculated to improve efficiency and to

reduce the expenditure on the establishment of the workshops by Rs. 12,000 per annum. The department employed a staff of demonstrators and expert weavers for carrying on demonstration and propaganda work in hand-spinning. Over 1,800 *charkas* were made at the Government Art Workshop and distributed to co-operative societies and other agencies for sale to the public. A special scheme for the establishment of a hand-spinning (*charka*) centre at Badanaval has been recently sanctioned. The work at this centre will demonstrate whether hand-spinning is capable of furnishing a lucrative occupation in our villages.

Well-boring operations were conducted in Bangalore City, Dodballapur and Chikballapur.

Joint Stock Companies.

Five public companies and two private companies limited by shares were registered during the year. Two companies limited by shares went into voluntary liquidation. At the end of the year, there were in all 123 companies limited by shares and 19 companies limited by guarantee.

Posts and Telegraphs.

During the year, 22 new Post Offices were opened, raising the total number of Post Offices in the State to 510. Arrangements are being made for the opening of 25 more Post Offices in villages with a population of more than 1,000. Ten Post Offices were converted into combined Post and Telegraph Offices. The total number of combined offices in the State is 74, of which 57 are located at taluk headquarters. The extension of telegraph connection to 16 more places is being examined.

Co-operative Societies.

There were 1,749 societies at the end of the year (as against 1,603 at the beginning) with a membership of 101,895 and a share capital of Rs. 36,04,625. Deposits to the extent of Rs. 42,40,304 were received and the reserve funds amounted to Rs. 15,89,547.

New house-building co-operative societies were formed at Yedatore and Maddagiri and received liberal loans from Government. The older societies started in the areas affected by the floods in 1924 have enabled the members to build

about 350 houses with the help of loans granted to them. Government have also sanctioned a lakh of rupees to the Apex Bank to finance house-building societies.

Four Assistant Inspectors were appointed to carry on propaganda work among the Adikarnatakas and 75 societies were newly organised for their benefit. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 to finance these societies, besides giving a special allotment of Rs. 10,000 for helping the depressed classes to build sanitary dwellings.

Public Works Department.

The total outlay for the year under all heads amounted to about Rs. 34,97,462. The offices of Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, were again combined during the year. A circle of superintendence with headquarters at Shimoga was constituted. The construction of buildings for the Education, Military and Police Departments was transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department.

The construction of the Bhadra Anicut and the excavation of the Right Bank Channel to a length of 26 miles have been completed. Good progress was also made in respect of the Thumbadi and Bavanhalli projects.

Irrigation works on an extensive scale were taken up during the year according to the triennial programme sanctioned by Government. This programme comprises 76 major irrigation works, involving an outlay of Rs. 12,03,500 in three years. A large number of works were also taken up under "Irrigation Cess Fund."

Under Minor Tanks Restoration, 259 works were in progress and 65 works were completed involving a total outlay of Rs. 91,898.

The work of constructing the Gorur Bridge across the Hemavati in the Hassan District was completed during the year and the bridge was opened to traffic by His Highness the Maharaja on 20th January 1927. The construction of a girder bridge on the Cauvery and the Kapila at T.-Narsipur at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,75,000 has been sanctioned and the work will be taken up shortly.

Krishnarajasagara Works.

An expenditure of Rs. 11·7 lakhs was incurred during the year against the aggregate grant of Rs. 11·6 lakhs

under all heads. Of this Rs. 9·9 lakhs was for Krishnarajasagara and allied works and Rs. 1·8 lakhs for the maintenance and improvement of existing channels.

The Krishnarajasagara Dam has been brought to the required level of 130 feet above bed level throughout its length, keeping the weir crest at level 106. The work of constructing parapet walls is progressing and will be completed by December next.

The construction of the new dam in continuation of the old Madhavamantri Anicut, which was in progress last year, was completed.

Electrical Department.

The gross receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 41,25,698 as against Rs. 39,35,097 in the previous year. The increase, *viz.*, Rs. 1,90,601 is due largely to collection of arrears outstanding at the end of June 1926.

The power generated during the year was 153,204,100 B. O. T. U. as against 153,214,000 B. O. T. U. during the past year. The total number of power and lighting installations has been steadily on the increase and the number at the end of the year was 10,279.

The charges incurred during the year on account of operation and maintenance of the plant amounted to Rs. 9,23,971 and a sum of Rs. 7,30,000 was credited to the depreciation fund. The total expenditure on capital and depreciation fund works during the year amounted to Rs. 15,82,414 as against Rs. 16,23,165 in the previous year.

The work of re-modelling the Bangalore Transmission Line was completed during the year and the Kolar Lines were put into service on 30th January 1927 through the New Station. The Bangalore Lines were put into service by His Highness the Yuvaraja on 18th February 1927.

The several works connected with the VII Installation also made good progress during the year.

Mysore Railways.

The Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway was opened by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 27th August 1926. The mileage of the Open Lines worked by the State was thereby raised from 402 miles to 424·29 miles. The gross earnings of the Railways worked by the State during the year amounted to Rs. 35,60,000 as against Rs. 34,44,000 in the previous year and the working expenses

amounted to Rs. 23,52,000 as against Rs. 23,27,000 in the previous year. The total capital expenditure on the Open Lines up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,12,76,000 and the percentage of net earnings to capital was 3·8 as against 3·7 in the previous year.

The gross earnings of the Mysore State lines worked by the M. & S.M. Railway Company amounted to Rs. 50,67,000 and the working expenses to Rs. 29,41,000 yielding a net earning of Rs. 21,26,000. The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,000 as compared with Rs. 2,98,512 during the previous year.

Third class mail and express fares were reduced from 4½ pies to 4 pies per mile from 1st August 1926 and 1st and 2nd class fares were reduced from 24 and 12 pies to 16 and 10 pies respectively, with effect from 1st February 1927.

Out-agencies for the booking of luggage, parcels and goods were opened at Kollegal, Mercara, Virarajpet and Ooty. The question of opening out-agencies at Mangalore, Tellichery, Cannanore and Satyamangalam, is under consideration.

Geological Department.

With a view to the co-ordination of the work of the department with that of the Geology section of the Central College in the Mysore University, the posts of Director of the Department and Professor of Geology were combined in one officer and the appointment of a Deputy Director was added to the cadre.

The compilation of the geological history of Mysore from the materials available and the issue of special pamphlets or bulletins on particular minerals, so as to give the public an idea of the mineral resources of the State, will shortly be undertaken by the officers of the department.

An interesting and successful experiment has been the working of the Byrapur chrome mines by Government agency. A committee was appointed in January last to direct and manage the mining operations and to dispose of the ore obtained. The work is progressing satisfactorily.

In 1926-27, 8 mining leases and 7 prospecting licenses were newly issued. Of these, 14 were for manganese and 1 for chromite. Fourteen prospecting licenses were renewed and one mining lease was surrendered.

Mines.

The number of gold mines at work during the year

was 5 as in the previous year. The quantity of fine gold produced was 381,607·782 ozs. and of silver 22,204·565 ozs. of an approximate total net value of Rs. 2,17,18,613-7-0 against 387,311·757 ozs. of gold, and 28,942·219 ozs. of silver of the total net value of Rs. 2,18,27,324-14-0 in the previous year.

The amount recovered as royalty was Rs. 11,89,899.

Muzrai.

A Regulation for the management of religious and charitable institutions in the State was passed under the title "The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation, VII of 1927" in supersession of the Muzrai Regulation, VI of 1913. Rules under the Regulation are being framed. Orders were passed regarding the abolition of Annachattrams in the State in accordance with the proposals submitted by a committee appointed to consider the subject, and the question of utilising the savings is under the consideration of Government. The formation of the Muzrai Establishment Fund and the systematization of Muzrai accounts are receiving attention.

Gardens.

The maintenance of the grounds of important public buildings in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore was transferred to the control of the Gardens Department during the year. A Horticultural School and a Central Fruit Nursery were opened in the Lalbagh and work on fruit preservation was undertaken.

The Government Museum in Bangalore was visited by more than 300,000 persons.

Government Printing.

The expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 1,87,000. Vocational classes for High School students and a Printing School for the employees of the Government Press were continued. The annual subscription for the Kannada edition of the Gazette was reduced to Rs. 8.

Stores Purchase Committee.

The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 113 of the value of £87,607 or Rs. 11,68,094, while the number of orders placed with Firms in India was 171 of the value of Rs. 15,98,890.

The total cost of London Agency and the Stores Purchase Committee was Rs. 34,568. Calculated on the total value of stores obtained in India and from abroad, this works out to 1·25 per cent.

Malnad Improvement.

The Malnad Improvement Scheme was extended to the Hunsur and Heggadadevankote Taluks of the Mysore District and the Kuppegadde Hobli (Sorab Taluk) of the Shimoga District. Malnad Improvement District Committees have been reconstituted in the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore.

During the year, 37 wells and one road undertaken under the scheme were completed at a cost of Rs. 13,229. Quinine was purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,879 and distributed among the people. Dispensaries were sanctioned under the Malnad Improvement Scheme for Hampapur (Heggadadevankote Taluk), Karimuddanahalli (Hunsur Taluk), Malur (Thirthahalli Taluk), and Basavapatna (Chennagiri Taluk).

The Kannada translation of the Address was read by Mr. K. H. Ramayya, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

By Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao (Bowringpet Taluk).—

Q.—1. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(1) The number of villages irrigated by the Ramasagara Tank and the total extent of wet and garden atchkat the tank is capable of irrigating,

(2) The number of channels drawn from this tank, the total length of each and the total extent of wet and garden lands under each channel,

(3) The channels under which there has been regular yearly crop and those under which there has been no crop at all,